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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny, early cold. Temp. 45-56 (1-2). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 45-56 (1-2). LONDON: Fine. Temp. 45-59 (1-4). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 45-61 (1-3). CHANDEL: Light. SOME CLOUD. Temp. 51-52 (1-11). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 45-52 (1-3). Yesterday's temp. 45-52 (1-11).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 8

Austria 10 S.F.
Belgium 10 S.F.
France 10 S.F.
Germany 10 S.F.
Great Britain 10 S.F.
Greece 10 S.F.
India 10 S.F.
Iran 10 S.F.
Italy 10 S.F.
Japan 10 S.F.
Lebanon 10 S.F.
Luxembourg 10 S.F.
Morocco 10 S.F.
Netherlands 10 S.F.
Norway 10 S.F.
Portugal 10 S.F.
Spain 10 S.F.
Sweden 10 S.F.
Switzerland 10 S.F.
Turkey 10 S.F.
U.S. Military 10 S.F.
Yugoslavia 10 S.F.

House Bars Rejecting SST Funds

Conferees Given No Instructions

By Robert Siner
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House kept the supersonic transport program alive today by refusing to accept a Senate decision to end federal funding of the project.

In a 213-to-174 roll call vote, the House killed an amendment sent by Rep. Sidney R. Yates, D-N.Y., that would have instructed conferees to accept the Senate deletion of \$290 million for a SST from a \$2.5 billion Department of Transportation money bill. This would have left the way open for possible compromise on the funding for the 1,800 mph liner.

However, the refusal of the House to instruct its conferees does not necessarily reflect support for the project. The House has a long tradition of sending its conferees to their compromise talks with the Senate uninstructed.

The floor manager of the House bill, Rep. Edward P. Boland, D., said, "The House does not mean that the SST program could be easily salvaged. He said that outright overturning of the Senate decision was highly unlikely and that any one at all for the SST would mount to just that."

The question before the conferees is not a matter of how much money should be spent on the SST, but rather, whether or not any money should be spent at all. Rep. Boland predicted a very difficult conference.

Today's vote came just six days after the Senate had decisively rejected that funds for the SST program be cut off. The 53-to-41 margin vote represented a solid bipartisan mandate and Senate conferees are expected to be bound by that decision.

The House originally passed the transportation money bill including a SST amendment last spring. The SST amendment at the time was accepted by only 11 votes and its opponents hoped that this margin could be reversed. However, a combination of lobbying by the administration, by industry and by industry plus House addition got the SST funds into a conference.

Senate SST opponents, meanwhile, reportedly were digging in for another floor battle should House-Senate conferees recommend compromise between no money and the full \$290 million sought by the administration.



LABOR PROTEST—Members of British unions demonstrating in London against labor legislation reform.

British in Firm Stand On Strikes

Political Protest Adds to Turmoil

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, Dec. 8 (NYT).—The Conservative government took a firm line today against growing strike turmoil.

A one-day political strike was carried out by left-wing union elements to protest the government's legislation for reform of labor-management relations. It added to the chaos from a continuing slowdown by electrical workers.

None of the country's ten national newspapers appeared today because of the political strike. Marching strikers had a brief clash with police outside Parliament. Many docks were closed, and a few auto plants were hit.

But otherwise the left-wing protest seemed to have flopped. The Trades Union Congress, which strongly opposed it, said 95 percent of union members had stayed at work.

Serious Effects
The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over. This afternoon, the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

Prime Minister Edward Heath, responding to a question in the House of Commons, was critical of both sets of strikers. Of the workers at electric generating plants he said:

"The country is now realizing that the action being taken today is not only causing inconvenience but grave hardship to individuals, and disruption to industry, and it is liable to cause danger to health not only in hospitals but also in homes."

The signs are that Mr. Heath and his government are going to draw the line in the electricity slowdown against grossly inflationary wage claims. Britain, where productivity is scarcely increasing, has recently seen wage settlements of 12 to 15 percent.

The electrical workers, who earn an average of \$7.50 a week now, are seeking rises of between 25 and 30 percent. They have been offered 10 percent by the nationalized British electrical industry—a figure that economists consider inflationary.

Provocation Charged
Harold Wilson, the leader of the opposition, charged the Conservative government today with provoking the electricity slowdown, in effect, in the hope of making it the occasion for a dramatic stand. He said the government had not sent in its conciliators as it usually does.

But Minister for Trade and Industry John Davies said that the electrical industry had an agreed negotiating procedure ending in compulsory arbitration—but that the union had declined to invoke arbitration.

The dispute could be settled "forthwith," Mr. Davies said, if the industry offered highly inflationary wage increases. But that, he said, would only hurt the country.

Since the government appears determined to keep a stiffening (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Britain, in Concession, Accepts 5-Year EEC Transition Period



MARKET EXCHANGE—Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's negotiator with the Common Market, conferring with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann in Brussels yesterday.

But It Wants More Time On Financing

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
BRUSSELS, Dec. 8 (NYT).—Britain told the European Economic Community today that, if accepted for admission, it would accept a five-year transition period for tailoring its industry and agriculture to the market's standards.

Britain's chief negotiator, Geoffrey Rippon, told the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers that his government would accept a five-year period of transition for tailoring industry and agriculture to EEC measurements.

Britain would adapt within the same period, he said, to the EEC rules on tax harmonization and capital movements. But he pointed out that Britain would require at least eight years before making full payments to the EEC budget.

EEC Interests Suggested

While he did not disclose how much Britain would be willing to pay, he emphasized that Britain was faced with a net transfer of resources greater than any of the existing member states and that it was not in the EEC's interests to impose "inequitable or intolerable" burdens on any of its members.

Now in their sixth month, the negotiations, which could reshape the structure of this continent, are progressing more swiftly than most observers had earlier thought possible.

Both sides have already taken tentative, preliminary stands on the critical issues. Though positions—particularly on the financial contributions and the rhythm of transition—remain far apart, the mood here is one of guarded optimism that acceptable formulas will be found sometime during the second quarter of next year.

The EEC Consensus

Today's British initiative, viewed by some observers as a tactical success, came against the background of efforts by the EEC's executive authority to wrap up in a single consensus the community's negotiating position.

The EEC document, which is not fully accepted by the Six—France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—suggested the five-year transition period for all British adaptations, including the budget contributions, and proposed two alternative formulas for British payments over the five years.

Mr. Rippon had previously proposed three years for British industry to swing into the EEC customs union and six years for agriculture to mesh with EEC farm regulations and for British food prices to rise to elevated EEC levels.

In accepting five years, exclusive of budget payments, Mr. Rippon, in effect, gave up very little while apparently trying to show British willingness to be reasonable. He said he hoped detailed work on the rhythm of phasing in with the community could now begin.

After the British minister's presentation, the EEC foreign ministers issued a statement noting with "satisfaction" Britain's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

EEC Staff Calls 72-Hour Strike

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—The Common Market's 4,000 civil servants are to begin a 72-hour strike tomorrow following the breakdown of talks on their demands for higher wages and better working conditions.

Informed sources said that in negotiations between civil service leaders and representatives of the EEC Council of Ministers, the civil servants were offered 3 percent wage increases. They had asked for 10 percent.

"The strike will go on for the rest of this week and we will review the position after that," one civil servant said.

Springer Attacks Treaty

Brandt Faces Battle in Bonn On Ratification of Polish Pact

By Dan Morgan and John M. Goshko
WARSAW, Dec. 8 (WP).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt returned home from Poland today after signing a treaty with the Warsaw government that established a new bridgehead for his Eastern policy.

At a press conference and in a joint communiqué, Mr. Brandt and Polish Prime Minister Jozef Cyrankiewicz declared in general terms that the Polish-West German treaty formed a basis for normalizing relations after a quarter-century of political estrangement.

In the flush of good feeling that surrounded the end of this historic and emotional visit, the one remaining uncertainty was the timing of ratification by the West German parliament.

It was clear from statements made in West Germany yesterday and today by opposition politicians that the fight for final approval of the treaty was by no means finished. In Bonn, the Christian Democratic party's economic expert, Gerhard Stoltenberg, described the treaty as a surrender of one-third of Germany.

Attack by Springer

Axel Springer, West Germany's most powerful publisher and a foe of Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy, contributed a rare signed editorial to his flagship newspaper, Die Welt, condemning the treaty.

Mr. Springer said that the treaty was "by further injustice" and that the treaty would inflame "the deep scar within the German people."

Mr. Brandt said that the "road is still long." But he quickly added: "Things will be easier now."

West German political observers say that the key to ratification will be the results of the negotiations for a four-power settlement of the Berlin question.

Russia Hails Treaty

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—An authoritative Soviet commentary today hailed the new West German-Polish treaty as another page in the annals of the struggle for peace in Europe.

Yuri Kornilov, commentator of the official news agency Tass, compared the accord with that signed between Bonn and Moscow here last August.

Fifth Day of Trial

This morning, the fifth day of the trial, the proceedings changed drastically. Col. Manuel Ordovas, the cavalryman who sits as president of the five-member panel, kept things under strict control. He refused to allow any account of police mistreatment beyond the statement that it had occurred. He cut off the accused when they tried to testify about their arrests, imprisonments and interrogation. He refused to allow the lawyers to question them about their beliefs, upbringing and what had led them to work in the guerrilla organization ETA (Euzkadi at Azkatasuna—Basque Nation and Freedom), which advocates violence to bring about a socialist Basque state.

The first of the accused to be brought up from the well at the front of the court in which the 18 prisoners sit was Jose Dorronsoro. A muscular, intense man with a thin face and prominent cheekbones, Mr. Dorronsoro, a former seminarist, answered the prosecutor's questions with loud and contemptuous "No's."

He is accused of helping plot the killing of Meliton Manzanas Barrio, tried to ask Mr. Dorronsoro why he thought he was being judged by court-martial, whereas he had been tried by a regular court.

Was Mistreated
Mr. Dorronsoro said that he had been, and that he had never been brought before an investigating judge, as is required. President Ordovas allowed this but he cut off the repeated attempts by Mr. Ruiz to get him to elaborate.

A second lawyer, Gregorio Peñas Barrio, tried to ask Mr. Dorronsoro why he thought he was being judged by court-martial, whereas he had been tried by a regular court. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Guerrillas Hit Jordan Convoy As Military Cleans Up Jerash

By Eric Pace
SUWEILEH, Jordan, Dec. 8 (NYT).—In the fourth straight day of fighting, Jordanian troops and guerrillas clashed near this town today, while army cleanup operations continued in Jerash.

Guerrillas at the nearby Buqaa degee camp exchanged fire for more than an hour with troops dug among the olive trees in the surrounding hills.

The shooting at Buqaa began when the army moved a column of tanks along the road from here to Jerash, the key commando stronghold it seized yesterday. Jerash lies eight miles north of Amman and Jerash is 20 miles further on.

The capture of Jerash and the shelling today were part of the army's gradual campaign to subvert the power of the guerrillas.

Nixon Confers With Hussein. Asks New Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—President Nixon called for a resumption of Arab-Israeli peace talks today, when he conferred with Jordan's King Hussein in the Middle East.

The President's appeal was disavowed by the White House spokesman, who also indicated that King Hussein had received a sympathetic hearing for requests for more U.S. military and economic aid.

King Hussein, who presented the Arab case against Israel in the allied peace talks, was reported to have urged Mr. Nixon to stand firm against Israel's demands for U.S. military and diplomatic support as a condition for returning to the conference table.

Diplomatic sources said the Jordanian monarch ended his 55-minute meeting with the President with assurances that the United States would carefully study the possibility of providing him with military aid credits in addition to the \$30 million earmarked for his country in legislation now before Congress.

Laird on Mideast

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—Mr. Laird told the committee the United States could not stand idly by while the Kremlin continued to upset the balance in the Middle East, by pouring arms into the area.

He urged the committee to approve quickly the administration request for military aid to Israel, Jordan and Lebanon, as well as to Asian countries.

STREET CHECK

A police car blocks a street in a Rio de Janeiro suburb while policemen check the buses in the search for the kidnapped ambassador of Switzerland.



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Brazil Hunts for Kidnapped Swiss Envoy

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Military security officers studied alleged ransom notes today while police intensified their efforts to locate the Swiss ambassador to Brazil, kidnapped yesterday as he was being driven to work.

An estimated force of 3,000 policemen were mobilized in this city in the hunt for Giovanni Enrico Bucher, a 57-year-old career diplomat.

Army sources said the kidnappers' note identified them as commando units from the outlawed National Liberating Alliance.

Mr. Bucher's bodyguard, a policeman assigned to him by the Brazilian government, was wounded in the spine during the abduction. Officials said today that Helio Carvalho Araújo, 44, the policeman, was in critical condition and would probably be paralyzed for life.

The search for Mr. Bucher was the most intensive yet conducted in Brazil while a diplomat was still being held captive.

There have been three previous successful political kidnappings in this country in the past 14 months—U.S. Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick in September, 1969; Japanese Consul in Sao Paulo Nobuo Okuchi in March of this year and West (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Man Who Tried to Rob Bank Unconvincingly Is Acquitted

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (UPI).—A man who admitted he tried to rob a Brooklyn bank was acquitted of attempted holdup charges yesterday because he did not frighten his intended victim.

Federal Judge Jack B. Weinstein, in a decision in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, said that intimidation is "a crucial element" the government did not prove in its case against Robert Brown Jr., 25.

The testimony of Catherine G. Murphy, the bank teller from whom Brown demanded money, "indicates a singular lack of fear or intimidation on her part," the judge said.

Mr. Brown walked into the bank, a branch of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., on June 11 and passed a note to Mrs. Murphy that said, "Give me all your money."

She looked up at Mr. Brown and said, "You have got to be kidding."

"No," he answered. "Look what I've got." Mrs. Murphy then said, ignoring Mr. Brown and showing the note to a teller at an adjacent position. She also tripped an alarm to the Police Department and called for a bank guard.

The guard walked over and retrieved the note and called for an assistant manager. Mr. Brown stood at the teller's counter for a time, the judge noted in his decision, then walked to the center of the room.

An automatic camera caught his picture there, leaning on a table, observing the scene with detached amusement, Judge Weinstein said.

The guard and assistant manager watched as Mr. Brown finally walked out of the bank and took up a position leaning on a parking meter outside. The police arrived at the bank and ran right past Mr. Brown. He called to one of them and said he was the man they wanted.

"The policeman thanked him for his help and arrested and put handcuffs on him," Judge Weinstein said.

Mr. Brown, the father of two children, said he had lost his job as a supervisor in a Wall Street brokerage firm a short time before the robbery. He was realizing then for the first time, he testified, what it was like "not to have money."

and, since he was first secretary
the Swiss Embassy there from
19 to 1964.

1000

Break With 'Old School'

State Dept. Reveals Reforms To Modernize U.S. Diplomacy

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretary of State William P. Rogers today announced a series of reforms designed to modernize the State Department and its diplomatic corps. The reforms, which will be implemented over the next two years, include a restructuring of the department's internal organization, a new system of diplomatic appointments, and a new system of diplomatic training.

Women's Lib Eyes Global Strike in 1971

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP).—A leader of the U.S. Women's Liberation movement has called for a strike of women around the world for equal rights with men.

Betty Friedan said: "We women of the world must unite, and in about a year we will have a world women's strike." She added that she hopes the planning conference can be held in Europe.

Kate Millet, author of "Sexual Politics," proposed the formation of WOV—the World Organization for Women.

They spoke at a reception for women UN delegates attended by about 200 women—and some men.

N.Y. Court Stays Calif. Extradition Of Angela Davis

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP).—A stay of extradition was granted to philosopher professor Angela Davis today by the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court.

Judge Arthur Markewich granted the stay pending the submission of appeal papers Thursday to the Appellate Division.

Miss Davis was arraigned in October in Criminal Court here on a California warrant charging her with murder and kidnapping in connection with the San Rafael courthouse shooting in which a judge and three other persons were killed.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller signed the extradition warrant for Miss Davis's return on Nov. 17. Her lawyers subsequently appealed.

Lunokhod Said Functioning Again

BOCHUM, West Germany, Dec. 8 (AP).—The Bochum observatory reported it received the first signals from the unmanned Soviet moon vehicle Lunokhod-1 after it "awoke" today following 14 days of lunar night.

Director Heinz Kaminski said the observatory registered the signals flashed earthward from 2101 GMT to 2107 GMT. Mr. Kaminski described the reception as excellent.

Lunokhod-1 had explored the lunar surface for eight days after landing aboard Luna-17 Nov. 17. The solar battery-powered craft ceased functioning Nov. 24 when the lunar night began.

GE Will Enter All Phases Of Entertainment Business

By Jack Gould

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (NYT).—The General Electric Co., the world's largest manufacturer of electrical and electronics equipment, announced today plans to enter all phases of the entertainment production business.

The company's new subsidiary to be called Tomorrow Productions, Inc. and named Thomas W. Moore as president. Mr. Moore is a former president of the American Broadcasting Co. television network.

General Electric initially will engage in closed-circuit distribution of sports and other attractions to theaters and cable TV systems, acquire firms which can produce programs for television networks or syndicated shows for individual stations, invest in feature-length motion pictures and later explore financial opportunities in the legitimate stage.

Donald D. Seaff, GE vice-president in charge of consumer products, said at a news conference here that the huge corporation hopes its new subsidiary will match "the growth potential of the parent company's other venture businesses."

GE objectives in show business are "quite high" but regarded them as "quite realistic."

Tried to Buy ABC, CBS

In recent years GE has made discreet inquiries about purchasing either the American Broadcasting Co. or the Columbia Broadcasting System but abandoned exploratory talks upon realization that such transactions might collapse after months or even years of hearings before the Federal Communications Commission.

While GE owns three profitable TV stations in Schenectady, N.Y., Denver and Nashville, the company has been primarily identified with the manufacture of large industrial electrical equipment and

period at the end of the forties, the department and the Foreign Service have languished as creative ideas, failing to stimulate "new ideas," have abandoned foreign policy leadership to Pentagon, intelligence and White House officials, a State Department self-reform study charged today.

In the last quarter century, the highly self-critical report said, "individual secretaries and officers of the department and the Foreign Service have played vital, creative roles at different times. . . ."

"With the exception of an active

"Intellectual Atrophy" In the last two decades, the report said, the State Department has suffered from "hardening of the creative arteries" and "intellectual atrophy."

"Our study indicates that the record of the top leadership of the Department in fostering a climate for creativity has in the whole been poor," the report said. The plan, praised by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, urges faster promotions for younger Foreign Service officers and encourages them to argue policy matters with their superiors.

Acknowledging shortcomings in State Department performance in carrying out presidential directives that it take charge of U.S. government functions abroad, the diplomat-reformers described a department grown too cautious, stagnant and parochial.

"The traditional rule of reflection and detachment cultivated by diplomats trained in the old school," they said, "must be reinforced by a more dynamic and aggressive style if the department is to play the role which the President expects of it."

In all, there are 500 changes drawn up by about 250 professional diplomats under Deputy Secretary William B. Macomber.

No single proposal in the 500-page of 13 task force studies is drastic. But if adopted in complete form, the changes would amount to the most sweeping reorganization since World War II.

Ideas Circulated Some of the proposals are already being put into effect. Others are circulating through the department for recommendations on how they might best be implemented.

All are bound in a document entitled "Diplomacy for the Seventies." Among the proposals:

• A system to identify U.S. foreign policy goals and set priorities in applying funds and manpower.

• Semi-automatic promotion of Foreign Service career officers through their middle grades to promote creative thinking in the diplomatic corps.

Under the present system a career diplomat is graded for promotion by his immediate boss. This procedure, the reformers noted, "can act as a powerful deterrent" against the diplomat's voicing opinions opposing those of his superior.

• Also to spur fresh ideas, a challenge or "devil's advocate" proceeding to be applied against proposals offered to State Department leaders.

• Creation of a new category of "foreign affairs specialists" to take over civil service and Foreign Service staff specialist jobs requiring special knowledge not expected of regular career diplomats.

• Special emphasis on executive potential in promoting diplomats from middle to senior grades.

• Trimming down the number of positions occupied by senior officers, giving greater responsibilities to younger diplomats.

home appliances. In expanding from the so-called "hardware" aspect of the electronic age into the "software," the common synonym for program content, GE is making a basic policy change certain to have extensive repercussions.

Mr. Moore, who will open Manhattan headquarters for Tomorrow Productions, Inc., on Jan. 4, said the whole trend in various forms of TV entertainment is toward a broader diversity of program sources.

Assembling a Staff Mr. Moore's first task will be to assemble a sizable staff. But he made clear that expansion will be carefully designed to capitalize on the interlocking nature of today's many forms of entertainment.

A broad approach, he said, will give the GE subsidiary the advantage of catering to the existing networks and stations while also leaving the door open to providing entertainment or industrial films to cable TV systems and the variety of proposed video cassette devices which will enable users to rent or buy films or tapes to play through their television sets.

"We are vitally interested in films of quality and sound box-office potential," Mr. Moore said. For independent TV stations, he noted, the subsidiary may engage in syndication while not ruling out weekly series of shows or specials for network use.

Mr. Moore said he views the legitimate stage as a nationwide institution and not merely as a Broadway business. At this time, he said, he was not prepared to state how Tomorrow Productions, Inc., may proceed in this field. Film theaters, he added, might be interested in a mixed fare of new motion pictures plus closed-circuit TV pickups of the "Indianapolis 500" automobile race and championship prize fights.



ALL THE WAY HOME—This little piggy cried because he wanted to stay home. Born and bred an Englishman, he saw no reason to leave his Berkshire Pig Improvement Farm, but the men around him did. Although he tried to run away, this little piggy—with 751 others shipped to Canada—was caught and went to market.

Nixon Bids Congress Stall Rail Strike

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (WP).—President Nixon asked Congress last night to block a nationwide railroad strike for 45 days, but a rail union leader said early today he will order a strike to begin at 12:01 EST in defiance of any action by Congress, the White House or federal courts.

The President's plan, aimed at averting a "crippling stoppage" in the pre-Christmas season, was announced after leaders of four unions refused to voluntarily extend the strike date, the White House said.

As an all-night bargaining session conducted by the Labor Department continued, President C. L. Dennis of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks told a newsmen that he would defy any no-strike order.

"The law says we can strike at 12:01 a.m. Dec. 10. We intend to do that," said Mr. Dennis. "The chances are, regardless of what I did, that members of our union will strike."

He warned his union members—200,000 of the total 500,000 workers involved—that union officials could face jail sentences and the union could be heavily fined if there is a strike.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said a rail strike would be "devastating to the economy of the country," but that it appears to be "a little late" for quick legislation in view of the impending strike deadline.

"I hope the President will call these people into the White House and try to exert his power from (Secretary of Transportation) John Volpe told the House Commerce Committee today that a railroad strike would cause the Penn Central and the Central Railroad of New Jersey to fold, Reuters reported.

(He also said a strike would create a situation in which unemployment would be over 20 percent.)

In making the recommendation for a 45-day legislative extension of the no-strike period, Mr. Nixon expressed the "hope" that the dispute could be settled by labor and management during that time.

The most powerful railroad union, that of Mr. Dennis, is demanding a higher money settlement than the 37 percent increase over three years recommended by a White House commission.

The other three unions have not officially announced a strike, but have said they will honor the clerks' picket lines.

(The White House said today Mr. Nixon is not considering making a further appeal to the railroad unions if they go ahead with the threat to strike, whether or not such action is outlawed by Congress, Reuters reported.)

A White House spokesman said that if the unions defied any legislation, that would be a matter for the courts.

Majority Favor Muskies Over Kennedy in Poll

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—More than half of American voters favor Sen. Edmund Muskie over Sen. Edward Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972, according to a Louis Harris opinion poll published yesterday.

Among a cross-section of the entire electorate, Sen. Muskie, who was vice-presidential candidate for the Democrats in 1968, holds a commanding lead of 54 percent to 36 percent over Sen. Kennedy.

But among Democratic voters alone the poll found, Sen. Muskie's lead narrows to a slimmer 49 to 45 percent.

The Harris poll came a week after a similar one showing Sen. Muskie running ahead of President Nixon for the first time in voter popularity for 1972—45 percent to 40 percent.

Reagan Supports Nixon

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 8 (AP).—Gov. Ronald Reagan says that he intends to go to the 1972 Republican convention as a backer of President Nixon and not as a favorite-son presidential candidate as in 1968.

Senate Unit's Vote Regarded As Assuring Health Program

By Vincent J. Burke

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Extra job tax could range as high as \$54 a year on jobs paying \$9,000 or more. The employee and his employer would each pay half.

This would be in addition to present social security tax payments, which now range as high as \$74.40 annually. The figure is scheduled to rise to \$405.50 on Jan. 1.

The plan is similar in concept to one which Nixon administration officials have been drafting for possible inclusion in a special message on health that the President plans to send to Congress early next year.

Even if Mr. Nixon decides not to embrace the idea in 1971, he almost certainly will do so early in the 1972 presidential election year.

But, anticipating that the President might call for such legislation early next year, Sen. Russell B. Long, D., La., seized the initiative and yesterday forced a committee vote a hastily drafted plan of his own. Sen. Long, who supported this approach several years ago, did not want the President getting all the credit for the idea.

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Senate Approves NASA Funds For Manned Flight to Mars

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—The U.S. space program for manned flights to Mars survived a Senate attempt yesterday to cut funds for the development of a vital space station and shuttle.

By a 50-to-28 vote, the Senate pinochled an amendment which would have cut \$110 million from an appropriation bill for the development of the station and shuttle, both essential for manned flights to Mars.

Then it approved the bill by a vote of 74-to-1, with Sen. Stephen M. Young, D., Ohio, dissenting.

The allocation, for design and development of a re-usable shuttle to take men and equipment to a space station orbiting the earth, was included in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's \$3.27 billion budget for the 1971 fiscal year, just part of the \$17.7 billion appropriation bill covering several government agencies.

The measure is \$300 million less than the original—which President Nixon vetoed as too costly—but still \$243.3 million more than Mr. Nixon budgeted for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the civilian space program, the Veterans Administration and a score of other federal agencies.

Reductions totaled \$150 million each for urban renewal and grants to rural communities for water and sewer facilities.

The House passed without opposition a bill to establish a uniform policy for rehousing persons displaced by federal projects such as highways.

Rep. Ed Edmondson, D., Okla., said that it was intended to assure that no person would be left without decent housing as a result of federal government action.

But the bill is weaker than a version passed by the Senate. The Senate bill makes rehousing an absolute requirement, while the House bill adds the phrase "to the extent that it can reasonably be

accomplished." Also, the Senate, unlike the House, would provide court review of federal actions.

Other bills passed:

• Enable House members to employ three additional clerks, so that a congressman with 500,000 constituents or more could have 16 for a smaller constituency, the ceiling would be 15.

• Increase the yearly allowance for a former president to \$60,000 and for a former president's widow to \$33,000, along with other changes in civil service retirement law.

• Require safety packaging of hazardous household substances.

• Extend the Securities Exchange Act's protection and disclosure requirements to insurance company stock and tender offers.

• Establish a National Advisory Committee on the Oceans and Atmosphere, comprised of 21 members appointed by the President, and creating a National Environmental Data System.

• Authorize \$1.14 billion for library service and construction for five years.

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Deflation by Persuasion

The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board will not please a number of important interests by his analysis of the current anomaly of rising wages and costs in a time of decreasing employment. Union labor, as represented by Mr. George Meany, has attacked Mr. Burns' speech on the rather absurd ground that it represents a return to the 19th-century "trickle-down" theory of prosperity. Others, including those Democrats who want an income policy enforced by wage and price controls, will find that Mr. Burns' proposals lack teeth.

They do. But it is by no means clear that legal teeth in any income policy under present conditions will really bite. Mr. Nixon, for example, has asked for legislation extending the bargaining time on railway labor contracts, to prevent the threatened strike on the rail lines. The unions not only oppose the legislation, but some have asserted they will face any consequences imposed by such a law. And this is in an area which has long accepted legal inhibitions on the right to strike, and whose economic health hardly provides the kind of inducement to seek large wage increases that might inspire the workers of, say, the automobile industry.

Nor does the example of Canada, whose government has virtually given up trying to establish an income policy, or that of Great Britain, which is plagued by a rash of strikes because of the possibility of legislation limiting that economic weapon, provide much encouragement to those who hope to level off costs of production quickly.

In the United States, the successful mail strike, first of its kind among federal employees, and the large number of strikes that have either taken place or are imminent among local and state civil service employees, show that there is little willingness to obey, and little power to enforce, laws and customs against strikes. And while it may be argued that if price controls were put in effect, the incentive to seek higher wages would be less, this does not necessarily follow. Labor unions have become highly sophisticated in translating living costs in terms that seem to justify increases, and if that fails, there is always the argument that parity should be established with some other trade or industry.

In plain fact, it is far easier to enforce laws controlling corporations than those operating against unions. Jailing leaders and fining union treasuries do not necessarily work, if the rank-and-file is determined to strike anyhow, and old-fashioned strike-breaking is virtually impossible in today's complex technology. The powers of government and the pressures of public opinion may—only may—permit an enforceable income policy during a great war. The Vietnamese conflict is only an exacerbating factor today.

Persuasion, and the numerous ancillary suggestions made by Mr. Burns, may help to reduce inflationary pressures in the United States. The process could be long, and certainly is delicate and confusing. But it is not likely that any short cuts will be found at this point in the economic cycle.



Remember the Good Old Days When We Were 'the Fuzz'?

The Dilemma of Vietnam's Refugees

The government of South Vietnam last year found a virtually foolproof way to reduce its war relief rolls. It simply stopped counting refugees. Thus, the General Accounting Office has just reported to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees, the refugee tally fell from "a high of over 1.4 million in February to a low of 268,000 in December." Lewis Carroll—better, George Orwell—would have admired Saigon's prowess at preventing the problems of people from undermining the triumphs of bureaucracy. And they say South Vietnam is an "underdeveloped" country.

It is not the count of refugees, however, so much as their condition which fills out this latest study stirred by Senator Kennedy's subcommittee. (People made miserable by war who don't leave home—there are an estimated half-million of these—are not considered "refugees" in Vietnam, by the way.) "Social welfare is a relatively new responsibility for the GVN [Saigon government]," the General Accounting Office goes on. "Traditionally such services were provided to needy individuals by large, tightly knit groupings of several generations of relatives. The war, however, caused burdens which exceeded the capability of the family groups and required the GVN's assistance." That Saigon has fallen woefully short in refugee care—a social fact which cannot fail to have great political significance—is the substance of the accounting office's report.

In releasing it, Senator Kennedy makes his own outrage plain. His reaction, how-

ever, raises troubling questions. Refugee programs in South Vietnam are thoroughly "Vietnamized." As the GAO notes, "program improvements are dependent on GVN actions and the emphasis they give to U.S. advisers' suggestions." This presents a real dilemma for those Americans who feel a responsibility to help the civilians whose lives have been deranged by an American-directed war. To work through a Vietnamese bureaucracy which has other values and other political considerations in mind is to court the frustration elaborated by the GAO. Yet for Americans to take over welfare, while they are retreating from the war, is neither to be desired nor imagined. What, then, can be done?

Mr. Kennedy's suggestion is that Washington shift from Vietnamizing the war, a course which he believes only prolongs the war and extends the suffering of the people, to negotiating a settlement at Paris. He asks, in other words, that Mr. Nixon reverse his basic policy. To us, this is an unproductive suggestion: A refugee program in Saigon which depends on a political turnaround in Washington cannot offer refugees much succor. An alternative, though not a very satisfactory one, is indicated by the release of the GAO report, part of Senator Kennedy's compassionate five-year effort to shine a spotlight on the refugees' customary concealed plight. He hopes to shame Saigon and Washington into caring better and more for the broken people of South Vietnam.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Modern Criminality

[The kidnapping was] especially shocking because it struck the diplomatic representative of a country with whom we never had any kind of problem, Switzerland—the classic of neutrality, tolerance, and respect for human rights. The Brazilian people anxiously await the development of events, but they have full confidence in the action of the authorities.

—From *Ultima Hora* (Rio de Janeiro).

For the first time a Swiss diplomat has fallen victim to a kind of modern criminality which seems to flourish most luxuriantly in Latin America. The following would seem to be part of the background of the case: Two urban guerrillas, both determined opponents of the present military regime in Brazil, turned up in Geneva in November to testify before the International Jurists Commission about "conditions in Brazil." At that time, shortly after the hijacking of a Swissair jet by Palestinian guerrillas, they also issued public statements justifying kidnapping and airliner hijacking as tools of political struggle. Such an attitude leads inevitably to an escalation of violence.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The SST Decision

The historic vote by the United States Senate against further support for Boeing's supersonic transport has far-reaching implications, not least for Britain. It is at once a clear sign of the astonishing swing in American attitudes on environmental matters and of a new determination not to let short-term technological or economic arguments win every time against longer-term considerations. The Senate has turned down the aircraft despite 12 percent unemployment in Seattle, the home of Boeing, and predictions that it built it would boost the economy by \$21 billion. It was, therefore, a brave decision. [But] the vote could hardly come at a more awkward time for Britain. Having withdrawn from the European and British Aircraft Corporation Airbus projects, the government has made the whole future of the aircraft industry depend on a decision on Concorde. Our entire aircraft policy, already confused, has now become a sad mess that the government cannot control; more radical thinking than ever is now called for.

—From the *Observer* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 9, 1895

PARIS—A manifestation takes place in Madrid today such as seems peculiar to England. The entire population will be in the procession, headed by the chiefs of the most diverse political parties, for the purpose of protesting against the actions of the Council Municipal. There is such unanimity about this protestation in the cause of honesty that no troubles are feared.

Fifty Years Ago

December 9, 1920

VERDUN—With simple ceremony, in which the hearers' hearts were thrilled by patriotic speeches, the monument over the "Trench of Bayonets" was presented today by Mr. Hugh Wallace, the American Ambassador, and was accepted by President Millerand. The ceremony was another striking demonstration of Franco-American unity. President Millerand, in accepting this testimonial of American friendship for France, paid eloquent tribute to his brother-in-arms, the American doughboy.

Pompidou—III: Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The most significant development in French foreign policy since Georges Pompidou succeeded Charles de Gaulle at the helm is a genuine desire to bring Britain into the European Common Market and an absolute conviction that this will occur.

De Gaulle had twice vetoed the British application although, at the end of his presidency, there were indications he was gradually changing his mind. But Pompidou is now quite unequivocal and resolute on this issue. He acknowledges that opinion polls still indicate perhaps two-thirds of England's voters oppose the move but he believes this mood will change.

Apparently he feels the English are more governable than the French and will accept the proclaimed insistence of their political leaders that Britain must join "Europe." Moreover, he is said to believe British analysts still maximize the agricultural adjustment needed and minimize industrial benefits that will accrue.

This shift from doubts—if not active hostility—on British admission to all-out support represents an immensely important new factor in Western diplomacy. The French president himself believes such a Common Market enlargement will help wind up problems now existing between the United States and Europe.

No Nuclear Link

The positive policy on expanding the market is not in any way linked to Anglo-French nuclear sharing, a subject often brooded during the past decade and at least once discussed by De Gaulle and former Prime Minister Mitterrand.

There is still considerable opposition to this idea, still considered possible by Paris and the North Atlantic Alliance, of which (as distinct from the NATO organization) France continues a member.

But it is thought here that London is not free to take part because of binding obligations to the United States in exchange for American atomic aid. Anyway France is not requesting any such move to share.

Indeed, the Pompidou administration is just as determined as the De Gaulle administration to build up the French nuclear force, although it does reckon that long-run future trends will be toward Anglo-French sharing within a "European" framework.

The French sense a common destiny with the British. They were both quite recently world powers. They have begun to develop more parallel policies as, for example, the French decision to cease selling light tanks and helicopters to South Africa because these can be used against guerrilla rebels, but to continue selling heavy weapons just as Britain prepares to do.

Likewise the French are pushing the two-nation "Concorde" supersonic jet regardless of economic difficulties. Pompidou apparently feels it would be a national defeat were the scheme to be abandoned.

Russia Advanced

The Russians are already well along with their own supersonic transport and, for symbolic reasons, Pompidou believes the West must catch up. To permit a collapse would be absurd. It is only hoped the United States, which is beset by supersonic flights, will not create technical difficulties on the financially crucial transatlantic run.

In Pompidou's view, there has been a shrinkage in France's world pretensions but a concentration on two key areas, Europe and the Mediterranean-Africa region. Britain is obviously involved in both. France has abandoned the vague idea that occasionally cropped up in former days—some sort of Mediterranean pact. It wants bilateral agreements on many issues with Mediterranean lands but no longer has the slightest interest in fostering alliance.

In judging Pompidou's foreign policy one might say that in a sense it has come geographically closer home to France, concerning itself less with distant parts (like Quebec) and therefore assuming more intensity in the two areas of its greatest concern.

It clearly hopes that a larger Common Market (including Britain and also Ireland, Denmark and

Norway) will strengthen the vitality of this area, possibly in time to play more of a role in the European security conference Moscow continues to foster but which the West regards skeptically until a Berlin accord is arranged.

The new view from the Elysee plainly hopes the Soviet-American arms race will be stabilized but it doesn't bet on it 100 percent. Therefore, in the interim, it believes that a stronger, economically and politically healthier Europe can be developed so that, whatever the superpowers agree or disagree on, this Europe can play a more determining role—and France in it.

What propelled this obscure politician into such prominence? The answer lies behind the scenes and no-holds-barred struggle to unseat Chancellor Willy Brandt's year-old government, the first Socialist-led regime in the 20-year history of the federal republic.

Brandt took office with an imaginative plan to wipe clean the slate of the past and launch West Germany into a vigorous new era, both at home and abroad. But there was, from the start, a catch: He needed the tiny Free Democratic party to give himself a barely workable 12-vote majority in the 496-seat Bundestag, the federal parliament.

But for some of the 30 Free Democrats in the Bundestag, the switch from their traditional alliance with the Christian Democrats was too much. Three have deserted to the opposition ranks, and Brandt's majority is now down to six.

This is where Geldner and the remaining Free Democrats in the Bundestag come into the picture. Only three more defections, and Brandt loses his parliamentary majority.

The temptation for the opposition has been great. Geldner and, reportedly, a dozen more FDP deputies have been subjected to intense and by German standards highly unethical campaign by elements of the opposition.

He Plays Along
For reasons still not fully clear, Geldner played along. He accepted an advisory post offered him by a paper-bag manufacturer, Anton Beyer, worth more than \$100,000 over the next four years.

Beyer is an ex-FDP colleague who couldn't stomach the leftward trend in the party. He is a founding member of the National Liberal Action, formed by right-wing FDP politicians who "broke" with the party.

Charting the Revolution Which Way Is Up?

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON.—The shapeless, free-flow style may be fine in rock music, modern painting and other current fashions, but the amorphous texture of radicalism these days suggests that revolutionary movements in the West, as well as in underdeveloped countries, are less significant than either the leaders or their opponents claim.

Most of these movements seem to lack the two ingredients essential to bring about change—solid organization and precise goals. As a result, they are not only self-defeating, but they tend to discredit genuine efforts to deal with the vast array of problems that challenge the world.

Advanced societies are being strangled by pollution, urban congestion and other consequences of industrial growth, while the so-called emerging nations are really submerging under the weight of poverty, ignorance and expanding populations.

It is sheer folly to imagine, therefore, that these critical problems can be resolved by groups like the Weathermen or assorted "liberation fronts" in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Equally illusory is the notion, generated in places as disparate as New Haven, Conn., and Peking, that salvation lies in creating a new, human consciousness.

The confusion that characterized the Black Panthers' constitutional convention in Washington last month reveals, for example, the extent to which a movement that purports to be among the most militant in America is still pathetically incoherent and amateurish.

Platform Naive
There is also a striking naivete in the Panther platform, with its platitudes for a socialized economy, homosexual freedom and an "international bill of rights" designed to guarantee "non-interference and non-exploitation" by the United States "in the affairs of other people."

Moreover, the doctrinal struggles dividing the Panthers, the Black Muslims, the Pan-Africanists and other factions indicate that black activists have a long way to go toward unity, even though they all recognize the importance of the racial conflicts that face them.

The political apathy now prevailing in such formerly turbulent universities as Harvard, Columbia and Berkeley is a further sign that radicalism, at least in its present mold, has lost much of its attraction for students. A similar trend is visible abroad.

The young agitators who turned Paris upside down in 1968 have subsided. Cuba, once the held up as revolutionary models, are losing their zeal. Even Mao

crossing party lines was conducted by the NIA.

The result has been described by Gerhard Lowenthal, the Walter Cronkite of West German television, as the biggest scandal in the short history of the West German parliament. "Nobody came out smelling exactly like a rose, least of all Geldner, who described himself as 'an honest tradesman and confident democrat.'"

The scandal broke on Friday, Nov. 13. The CSU proudly announced Geldner's desertion to its cause and, a few minutes later the FDP and Geldner said it was all a ruse designed to show the world to what lengths Strauss and his henchmen would go to win their objective.

There appears little doubt that the FDP had engineered the whole operation to discourage any further wavering from deserting its ranks. At times this year, the party has appeared perilously close to dissolution, not the least when it was ousted from two state parliaments in local elections.

The Geldner scandal broke a week before the Bavarian state elections, but its effect was not noticeable. Strauss' party racked up impressive gains.

The FDP squeaked back into the state parliament after four years in political limbo. But this was due less to any scandal than to the not-dragging campaigning of their top candidates, an attractive and high-ranking Bonn official.

The scandal did have the effect of expediting other dirty washing long buried in Bonn's closets of intrigue. Two of the leading NLA deserters revealed (or alleged) that the Free Democrats had offered them cushy jobs in the federal bureaucracy if they would give up their parliamentary seats. If they had accepted, the party could have seemed more amenable men.

Naturally, much righteous indignation has been expressed on all sides, some of it sounding rather strange coming from involved professional politicians.

Strauss, for example, dismissed the whole business as a "humpestuck" or shabby trick.

FDP parliamentary leader Wolfgang Mißbach, who was very much involved in laying the trap for Strauss, said unabashedly: "Never in German postwar history has there been anything like this."

But the most ominous comment came from an FDP elder statesman, William Born. The Geldner affair, he said, was only the tip of the iceberg, and beneath the dark waters "very influential circles" were trying to break the regime.

These were the same circles that twice in recent history had brought down the German state. By this, Born meant powerful industrial interests and far-right politicians who would use any methods to topple the Brandt regime from power.

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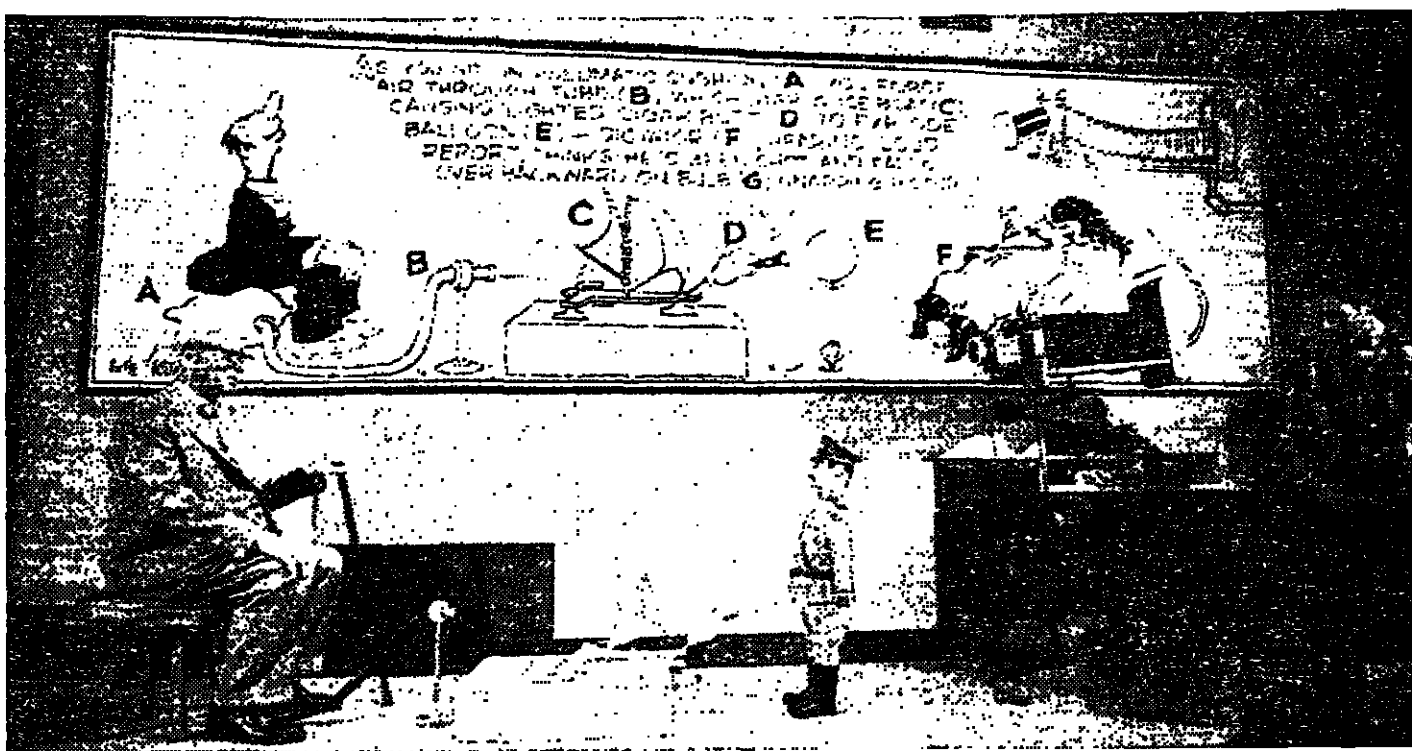
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Belgium (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00	Netherlands (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00
Cyprus (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00	Norway (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00
Denmark (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00	Pakistan (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00
France (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00	Russia (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00
Germany (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00
Greece (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00	South Africa (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00
India (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00	Spain (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00
Ireland (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00	Sweden (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00
Italy (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00	Switzerland (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00
Japan (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00	Thailand (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00
Lebanon (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00	Turkey (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00
Libya (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00	U.A.R. (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00
Malta (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00	Other Europe (air)	3 mos 30.00 6 mos 55.00 12 mos 100.00



Rube Goldberg and one of his "inventions" at an exhibition of his works at the Smithsonian this year.

Obituaries

Artist Rube Goldberg, 87, the 'Mad Inventor'

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (NYT).—Rube Goldberg, 87, the comic artist and political cartoonist, died yesterday of cancer at his home here.

A satirist of American folkways, Mr. Goldberg created three comic strips that poked gentle fun at the foibles of life in the United States. These were "Booth Buddies," "Mike and Ike—They Look Alike" and "Lala Paloma." In addition, he was the inventor of "Foolish Questions," a single-thought cartoon without a continuing story. But perhaps his most enduring creation was Professor Lucifer Gorgonzola Butts, the inventor of marvelously complicated contraptions to accomplish phenomenally simple ends. An exhibition of some of these gadgets opened recently at the National Museum of History and Technology in Washington.

These ludicrously ingenious "inventions" became so generally known that Mr. Goldberg's name entered common speech and was accepted in Webster's Third International Dictionary. It defined the adjective "Rube Goldberg" as "accomplishing by extremely complex roundabout means what actually



Rube Goldberg

or seemingly could be done simply." A working model of one whimsical device was built for the Washington show. Designed so that its operator could take his own polaroid colored picture, the "invention" contained these instructions: "As you sit on pneumatic cushion (A), you force air through tube (B) which starts iceboat (C), causing lighted cigar butt (D) to explode balloon (E). Dictator (F) hearing loud report, thinks he's

been shot and falls over backward on bulb (G), snapping picture." Looking back on Mr. Goldberg's "inventions," Daniel J. Boorstin, the social historian, remarked recently: "He focuses ingeniously and devastatingly on those peculiar follies and hypocrisies of daily life from which spring the wonderful American standard of living and the American genius for technology."

"He's a very serious man," Mrs. Goldberg said recently of her husband. "He laughs a lot, but he's a very serious man."

Won Pulitzer Prize

One aspect of this was his editorial, or political cartooning, for the old New York Sun and the now-defunct New York Journal and the Journal-American, for which he drew about 5,000 cartoons. For one called "Peace Today," warning of the perils of atomic weapons, which appeared in the Sun, he won the Pulitzer prize in 1948. Mr. Goldberg's cartoons were syndicated in American newspapers from 1921 to 1964.

Born July 4, 1883, in San Francisco, Rueben Lucius Goldberg was the son of Max and Hannah Goldberg. His father was in banking and real estate. The son began to draw at the age of 4 and took his first formal art lessons from a sign painter when he was 12. His father discouraged his artistic, however, and sent him to the University of California to train as an engineer.

After graduation in 1904, the youth toiled briefly for the city engineer of San Francisco before getting an \$8 a week job as a sports cartoonist with the San Francisco Chronicle. His engineering background, far from being wasted, was later exploited through Professor Butts.

"In my early newspaper work," Mr. Goldberg recalled recently, "I drew sports cartoons—not because I was enamored of prizefighters, ballplayers, or hammer throwers but because there was no other form of cartooning open to starry-eyed beginners."

Baroness Violet Wenner

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Baroness Violet Beatrice Wenner, who painted portraits of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and other crowned heads of Europe and American presidents and personalities, died yesterday. She was about 80.

Baroness Wenner was born in England of Swiss parents and studied in Vienna, Munich, Paris and Rome. Her late husband was a baron in the court of the then independent German kingdom of Württemberg.

Boris S. Preobrazhensky

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Dr. Boris S. Preobrazhensky, 78, one of the Soviet Union's most prominent physicians, died yesterday. The government newspaper Izvestia said today.

Dr. Preobrazhensky was an ear, nose and throat specialist who headed that department of Moscow's 2d Medical Institute and published more than 170 works on his specialty.

Leftists Head For Victory In Pakistan

KARACHI, Pakistan, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Socialist parties led by a champion of East Pakistan autonomy and a pioneer of the nation's friendly relations with China today headed toward certain victory in Pakistan's first general election.

The election, in which nearly 50 million of Pakistan's 135 million people voted, was to choose a National Assembly which will draft a new constitution.

It was the first time Pakistanis have had the chance to vote directly for a National Assembly. All previous elections since Pakistan won its independence in 1947 involved voting for provincial legislatures, who in turn voted for the national representatives.

The election's socialist direction was led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, of East Pakistan, and former Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in the West.

East and West Pakistan are separated by 1,000 miles of Indian territory.

Sheikh Mujibur's Awami League was leading in 150 of 153 East Pakistan constituencies. Nine other constituencies in the cyclone-stricken areas of the East were expected to vote for Sheikh Mujibur's party in delayed elections.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-West autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

But in answer to questions at his daily press conference a Foreign Office spokesman denied suggestions that Britain and the Soviet Union had consulted each other on hushing up the reported incident.

According to reports carried in several British newspapers, the alleged spying was discovered during preparations for last month's official visit to London by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. One report said neither side wanted public disclosure to lead to cancellation of the Gromyko visit, although Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Smirnovsky was said to have protested strongly at the expulsions.

While refusing to comment on the reported expulsions, the Foreign Office spokesman would say only that there had been no collusion between the two governments over the matter. Neither had it been the subject of consultations between them before the Gromyko visit.

Dr. Ramsey Returns LONDON, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Michael Ramsey, returned last night from a three-week tour of southern Africa, but made no comment on the controversial aspects of his trip. During his tour, he warned South Africa that it would have to change its race policies or face the prospect of violent revolution.

Dr. Ramsey's return was greeted by a large crowd of supporters at the airport. He is expected to remain in London for several days before returning to his duties in Canterbury.

Dr. Ramsey's tour of southern Africa was part of a larger mission to promote peace and reconciliation in the region. He visited several countries, including South Africa, Botswana, and Lesotho.

Dr. Ramsey's visit to South Africa was particularly controversial, as the country's apartheid policies have been widely condemned. He was seen with several South African officials, including Prime Minister Biko.

Dr. Ramsey's return to London was met with a mix of celebration and criticism. Some welcomed his efforts to promote peace, while others criticized his perceived support for apartheid.

Dr. Ramsey is expected to continue his mission in the coming months, visiting other parts of the world to promote peace and reconciliation.

Dr. Ramsey's return to London marks the end of a significant chapter in his life. He will continue to serve as the Archbishop of Canterbury, a position of great importance in the Anglican Church.

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By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (NYT).—Howard Hughes sits alone at the top of a highly complex maze of financial holdings reputed to be worth \$2 billion, thus making him one of the two richest men in the world, along with J. Paul Getty, the oil man.

Since the vast bulk of his holdings are privately owned, he does not have to—and doesn't—issue reports of earnings, sales or of his other activities, except to the Internal Revenue Service or to other government agencies directly concerned with specific ventures. As a matter of policy, however, his research foundation reports that the sales of Hughes Aircraft are about \$500 million a year. The company itself is valued at about \$350 million.

He is sole owner of the Hughes Tool Co. of Houston, a vast empire unto itself, with interests in helicopters, oil-drilling bits and other oil equipment, five hotels, seven casinos, at least \$300 million in land in Nevada, California and the Bahamas, a television station, an 18-hole golf course and country club, a sports network and a community antenna television service.

Earlier this year, when he bought Air West for about \$80 million, one of his first official acts was to change the company's name to Hughes Air West. The airline operates in eight Western states and into Canada and Mexico.

As trustee of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, he controls the Hughes Aircraft Co., although associates contend that there may be "some legal question" whether he actually owns the aircraft concern.

The institute, with about 35 or 40 medical "investigators" and staff, was formed in 1951. It conducts medical research in dozens of universities associated with hospitals "all over the country." Among them are said to be Harvard, Yale, Brandeis, Tulane, the University of Washington, the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Southern California and others.

The research foundation is prevented from making grants and, therefore, employs doctors and their research teams on a salary basis.

Among some of the lesser holdings Hughes are a 7 percent interest in the Atlas Corp., a company with interests in mining and oil; 5.6 percent of the Teleprompter Corp., which operates community an-

'No Comment' Given by U.K. on Soviet Spy Report

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—The British Foreign Office yesterday maintained a strict "no comment" on press reports that three senior Soviet trade officials had been expelled from Britain for spying.

But in answer to questions at his daily press conference a Foreign Office spokesman denied suggestions that Britain and the Soviet Union had consulted each other on hushing up the reported incident.

According to reports carried in several British newspapers, the alleged spying was discovered during preparations for last month's official visit to London by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. One report said neither side wanted public disclosure to lead to cancellation of the Gromyko visit, although Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Smirnovsky was said to have protested strongly at the expulsions.

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Hughes Reputedly Worth \$2 Billion

Hughes Dispute Goes to Court

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Dec. 8 (UPI).—The squabble that developed when Howard Hughes left on vacation for the Bahamas and fired the chief of his \$250 million Nevada empire headed for a showdown today.

A court hearing was held today on a temporary restraining order, barring a takeover of the Nevada holdings by Hughes Tool Co. officials. But no decision was made.

The attorney for Robert Mahesh, Mr. Hughes's Nevada director, told the court a copy of the proxy document which authorized the firing of Mr. Mahesh and operations security director Jack Hooper has been sent to Washington for handwriting analysis to determine if it was signed by Mr. Hughes, as company officials say it was.

At stake was control of the lucrative chain of hotels and casinos in the gambling capital which made the billionaire reclusive the state's single largest employer.

When Mr. Hughes ordered the firing of his top Nevada aide from his remote hideaway in the Bahamas, a power struggle developed between the gambling operators and Mr. Hughes's corporate executives.

Gov. Paul Laxalt, his interest spurred by the disunity that threatened the riches yielding taxes to his state, entered the strange case to determine if there would be any effect upon continued operations of the hotels and casinos.

terms TV systems, and the Hughes Sports Network, Inc., a packager of sports events for television.

The medical institute, now working with Teleprompter, has filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for the right to launch a domestic communication satellite system—an area in which Hughes Aircraft has developed an international reputation.

Hughes Aircraft, for example, built the first Early Bird satellite and three of four Intelsat satellites. The company also built the Surveyor spacecraft, which transmitted pictures of the moon back to earth prior to the landing of men on the moon.

Through his interest in Teleprompter, Mr. Hughes also owns 49 percent of Teleprompter's cable television operations in New York and half of Theta-Cable of California, which serves Los Angeles.

Bail in Heroin Case Set at \$1.5 Million

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP).—A man accused by U.S. federal authorities of being the leader of one of the 13 major heroin smuggling rings in the world has had bail set for him at \$1.5 million. Luis Stepanberg, 43, a naturalized U.S. citizen of Argentine extraction, is accused, along with Jack Crosby in Geneva and Eduardo Poeta in Madrid (both fighting extradition) of smuggling \$9 million worth of heroin into the country.

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Hughes Tool Co., valued at about \$500 million, is known to own outright at least the following:

● An aircraft division in Culver City, Calif., which makes helicopters, including the Hughes-300 used for police work in many cities and a model OH-6A "tear-drop" design used by the Army in Vietnam and elsewhere.

● An oil tool division, which leases oil-drilling bits to roughly three-fourths of the petroleum world at a reputed fee of \$30,000 per well, irrespective of whether or not the well comes in.

● Hughes-Hawthorne, Inc., and the Hugh B. Williams Manufacturing Co., of Houston, oil equipment companies.

When he moved to Las Vegas, he bought the Desert Inn, the Frontier Hotel, the Landmark Hotel, the Sands Hotel, and the Castaways Hotel—all with casinos.

He also bought the Silver Slipper casino in Las Vegas and Harold's Club, a casino in Reno.

Together his five hotels and seven casinos operate 221 blackjack, roulette, dice and baccarat tables and 9,276 of the 33,614 slot machines in Nevada, bringing in nearly \$75 million of the \$552 million annual gambling volume in the state.

His land holdings can only be described as huge.

48 Square Miles
One undeveloped desert tract known as Hixite, eight miles

west of Las Vegas, covers 40 square miles. Acquired about 1932, it is now worth an estimated \$25 million.

Other raw land around Las Vegas is valued at an additional \$75 million and includes, among other things, 2,700 mining claims in Nevada with unworked silver and gold and a fourth of the vacant land on both sides of Las Vegas's seven-mile hotel row known as The Strip.

Other real estate in and around Culver City, home of Hughes Aircraft, is valued at about \$100 million.

Mr. Hughes is also known to hold an undetermined amount of land—including entire islands—in the Bahamas.

His other Nevada holdings, which together are estimated to be worth at least \$250 million, include:

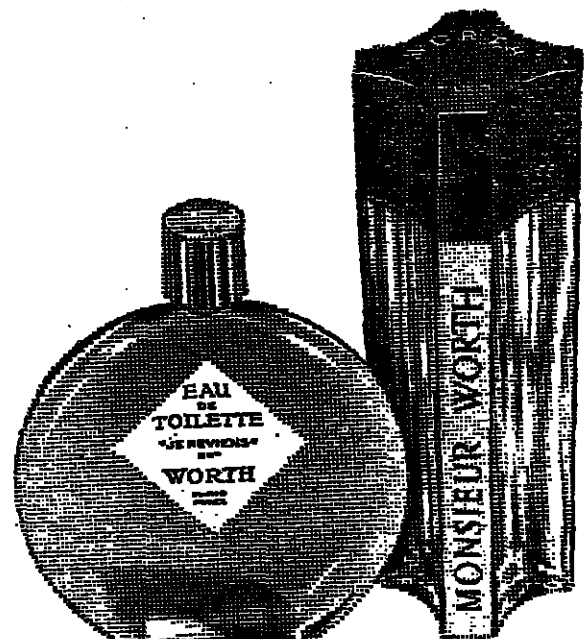
● TV station KLAS-TV, a CBS affiliate, and the 18-hole Paradise golf course and country club, both in Las Vegas, purchased at a total cost of nearly \$5 million from H.N. (Hank) Greenspun, editor and publisher of the Las Vegas Sun.

● The Hughes Executive Air Service, Las Vegas, formerly Alamo Airways, a service center for charter flights, bought for \$1 million.

● The North Las Vegas Airport, formerly Thunderbird Field, bought for \$2 million.

In 1966, in one of the largest public stock offerings ever made, Mr. Hughes received \$546.5 million for his 6.56-million-share stake in Trans World Airlines.

Merry Christmas!



FOR HIM: MONSEUR WORTH Toilet Water, After-Shave, Soap.

PARFUMS WORTH PARIS

Czech Exile Tells Congress Russia Thrives on Cold War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Ota Sik, former Czech Deputy Premier, told Congress today that a suppressive leadership in the Soviet Union thrives on "warlike tendencies among other nations, deterioration of the international situation and the revival of 'cold war' policies."

Mr. Sik, who was out of his country at the time of the Soviet intervention in 1968, now teaches economics at the University of Basel, in Switzerland. He was once a member of the Czech Communist

party's Central Committee and as such may be the highest-ranking Communist ever to testify here.

He met today with the Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee of Congress's Joint Economic Committee, which is conducting hearings on East-West trade.

"Always and everywhere," he said, "I feel myself today to be the representative of a people which in the year 1968—as so often before in its history—tried to realize its own ideas of development and its own vision of what life should be and could be and was prevented from doing so by a brutal and violent intervention from outside."

Mr. Sik said, "The absolute majority of my countrymen were striving... to create a modern, democratic and humane socialist society," only to be crushed by invaders because Czech aims "did not conform either to the dogmatic way of thinking or to the power preoccupations of the ruling groups in the 'other Communist' countries."

Mr. Sik told the committee that East-West trade, which is not likely to be very voluminous, should be encouraged "to the greatest possible extent" because of the influence it can have in producing reform.

"At any rate," he said, "no hindrance to and limitations of East-West relations, such as embargoes and similar measures, can prevent the growth of Soviet military power."

Greece Holds 70 As Subversives

ATHENS, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—Greek security authorities have made at least 70 arrests recently after a series of bomb explosions and other subversive activities against the regime, usually reliable sources said here last night.

Among those arrested are two former members of the Greek parliament, Vassilios Intzes, 45, and Talboth Efthalnos, 52, both of the powerful Union of the Center party under the late Premier George Papadopoulos.

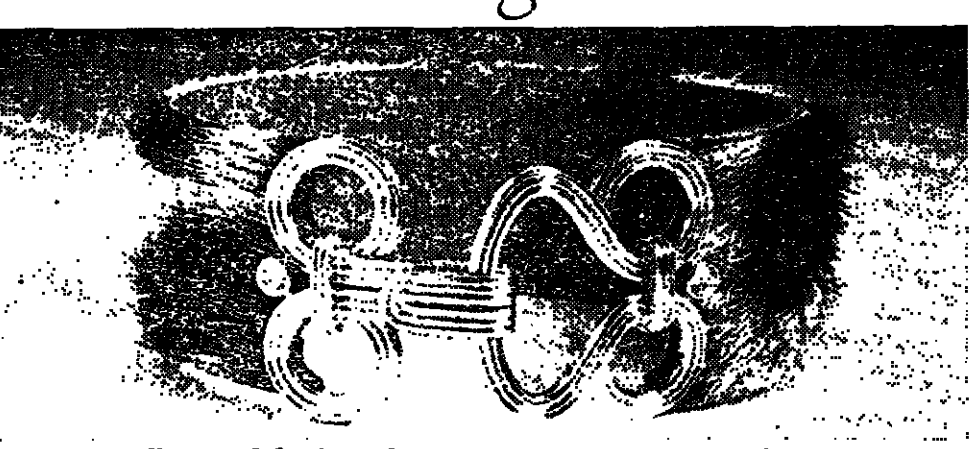
"After the preliminary investigation, the prosecuting authorities will decide whether to commit them to trial before a military court or to banish them to remote villages as dangerous to public security and order," the sources added.

Security authorities believe that those arrested have been in close contact with many political prisoners and have helped them to smuggle letters and other statements out of prisons.

Sculpture Heisted

MUNICH, Dec. 8 (AP).—Baffled police announced yesterday the theft of a 1,500-pound sculpture of two reclining women, worth \$80,000, from the center of Maximiliansplatz, one of Munich's busiest squares, by thieves equipped with a crane and truck.

All you need is a little something from Cartier.



Leopard fur bracelet with gold and diamond clasp

Paris Cannes Monte-Carlo Geneva

Cartier

120 Light Years

In 1849 William Lawson's men found the way to make the light scotch whisky you drink today.

William Lawson's Scotch Whisky.

A light blend of rare scotch whiskies that has soothed many a scottish throat since that eventful day.

And that's the long and short of William Lawson's.



31, avenue George V, Paris 8^e
Tel. 225 35-30 Cable: Georgeotel Paris.

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CHILD'S PLAY—This geometric elephant is part of an experiment in putting art into everyday life. The elephant, actually a children's slide, is one of several games for youngsters, composed of artistic elements, that are now installed in the Tuileries Gardens. Paris as a practical illustration of the theme of a Les Halles exhibition on "Communal Space—Signs and Furnishings."

1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 26

This year. Take France

[illegible]

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1970

Page 9

Payments Still Show Surplus, U.K. Reports

Strike-Boosted Deficit On Trade Books Offset

LONDON, Dec. 8 (UPI)—Britain's balance of payments remained in surplus in the third 1970 quarter by \$73 million (\$175.2 million), the Treasury said today.

A \$68 million deficit on visible trade, partly caused by the July dock strikes, was easily wiped out by a \$139 million surplus on "invisible" earnings from shipping, banking, insurance, tourism and the like.

In the first three quarters of 1970 Britain has racked up a current account surplus of \$405 million (\$972 million), compared with a \$242 million surplus last year at this time and a \$416 million surplus for the whole of 1969. In 1968, there was a \$216 million deficit.

A massive currency inflow in the first and second quarters of this year was reversed in the third quarter to a net outflow of \$292 million, but over the first three 1970 quarters there has been a total currency inflow of \$940 million.

British private investment overseas, at \$208 million was well up on the previous two quarters, although part of the increase was financed by higher foreign currency borrowing and also included a large transaction involving an exchange of shares with overseas residents.

The latter was the Plessey Ltd. electronics group taking over the U.S. Alloy Unalloyed.

The Treasury said the present estimates are that invisible earnings are running at an average of \$150 million a quarter so far this year and a turn-down in the surplus on shipping transactions in the third quarter was partly caused by soaring tanker freight rates. Payments to foreign shipowners increased faster than those received by British tankers.

Wholesale Price Drop
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The U.S. wholesale price index declined a revised 0.1 percent in November, compared with an earlier-reported 0.2 percent drop, on both the seasonally adjusted and the unadjusted basis, the Labor Department reported today.

These compared with a 0.2 percent seasonally-adjusted increase and a zero movement on the unadjusted basis for October.



Hervé de Carmoy
PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Chase Manhattan Bank has named Hervé de Carmoy general manager for France, to succeed Robert S. Shaw, who returns to the New York office in charge of operations and personal administration.

Mr. de Carmoy, 38, previously assistant general manager, takes his new post on Jan. 1.

Former manager of product and distributor sales and international sales division, William G. Foster has been named manager—European sales operation, for General Electric, with offices in Geneva.

International Union Unit Hits British Labor Relations Bill

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions today denounced Britain's proposed industrial relations bill as "clearly an attack by the British government on the ordinary exercise of trade union functions."

The executive board of the Brussels-based ICFTU—the world's biggest non-Communist labor organization—added in a unanimously approved resolution that the Conservative government did not understand the real requirements of industrial relations.

It warned that the bill's approach "could only be disruptive."

Offers Help
 BRUSSELS, Dec. 8 (UPI)—The ICFTU offered help today to Britain's Trade Union Congress (TUC) in fighting the legislation. The industrial relations bill

2d Fed Official Urges Policy Extras

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—Alfred Hayes, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, called today for "continued experimentation" to devise an effective type of income policy as a supplement, not a substitute, for "proper" fiscal and monetary action.

Mr. Hayes was, in effect, echoing the sentiments of the Fed system's chairman, Arthur F. Burns, who yesterday urged Mr. Nixon to adopt some sort of extra measures, broadly defined as an income policy, in order to combat inflation.

Speaking before the mid-year meeting of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, Mr. Hayes said he is hopeful that U.S. ingenuity can devise some sort of income policy "whether backed by jawboning or some more tangible carrot or stick."

Mr. Hayes said he was "encouraged" by President Nixon's speech Friday and his initiative on allowed oil production and import quotas.

On Unemployment
 Mr. Hayes added that the deflation of the pending, protectionist trade bill would be an "important step from an anti-inflation point of view."

While it has seemed reasonable and essential for monetary policy to encourage moderate business expansion, Mr. Hayes said, there is no assurance that such a policy will be consistent with checking the "deeply imbedded" inflation or that it will keep unemployment within "politically tolerable limits."

"We aren't yet victoriously winning in the test of monetary and fiscal policy," Mr. Hayes added. "It isn't surprising that there are increasing calls for further government efforts to exert direct influence on wages and prices."

The Budget Outlook
 Mr. Hayes also expressed anxiety about the probable relationship between federal spending and revenue during the next several years.

Noting "real hazards" in placing excessive emphasis on the "full employment" budget concept, he proposed by the Conservatives would make union contracts legally binding and introduce a compulsory 60-day cooling off period on certain strike actions.

ICFTU secretary-general Harm Butler told a news conference "there is a general feeling that if the confederation itself can help, then we will be prepared to do so."

Mr. Butler said the ICFTU statement could be interpreted as "a general feeling that if the confederation itself can help, then we will be prepared to do so."

Confidential Report on Market Impact
SEC Spots Potential Harm in 'Hedge Funds'

By Paul E. Steiger
 LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8.—A large number of private investment partnerships, their transactions largely secret, have a tremendous potential for unduly influencing stock prices, according to a still-confidential report to the Securities & Exchange Commission.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by the Los Angeles Times, shows that many of these partnerships bring together leading brokerage house investors and executives of major corporations who then have the power to exploit inside information.

It was prepared by the SEC staff and presented to the commission in February. Its contents are expected to be released in a few weeks as part of the SEC's study of institutional investors and their effect on the market.

No Accusations
 The report itself makes no accusations that laws were violated. But it details examples of what it calls "conflicts of interest" and "potential improprieties" arising from the use of these investment partnerships—many of them involving some of the nation's best-known corporations, brokerage firms, banks and mutual funds.

In some of these cases the report states, the SEC staff has launched a further investigation to see if laws were violated. But even if none were, the report adds, the findings themselves clearly demonstrate the need for expanded disclosure provisions and new regulations to protect the public investor.

A subsequent staff document is to contain formal recommendations for new regulations.

The SEC division of trading and markets staff focused on the 36 biggest of 150 registered investment partnerships—commonly known as "hedge funds." The 28 had assets totaling over \$1 billion, ranging individually from \$12 million to \$114 million.

But their potential market influence extended well beyond their assets alone, the SEC study says.

Corporate Links
 For example, the funds' partners included officers, directors, or principal stockholders of at least 235 corporations. This means the funds had potential access to a vast store of "inside" information about these companies.

Was such information passed and acted upon? The SEC staff notes that in October, 1968, no less than 12 of the 28 funds bought, sold or held stock in companies in which one of their partners was an insider. In some of these cases the report says there was an "indication

of potential trading on inside information."

The study also notes some 25 of the 28 funds had strong ties to investment adviser firms operating 44 different public mutual funds.

Fee Question
 Since hedge fund managers get much higher fees than mutual fund managers for showing hot performance, there is a danger that the managers will tend to favor the private fund, the report says.

"Several instances were found of trading in the same security by a private hedge fund and a public investment company with a common manager," the report says. "In most of these cases the public fund either bought or sold the security after, or at the same time as, the private fund to the possible benefit of the private fund."

The report mentions the following:
 In March and April of 1968, one of the hedge funds, Woodpark Associates, bought 9,000 shares of Roper Corp., apparently "just prior to the public announcement by Roper of an April upturn in earnings."

The general partner of Woodpark was M.C. Kaplan, also a director of Roper, the report says.

Julius Rosenwald 3d, a director of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and members of his family were limited partners of Woodpark. Roper is 48 percent owned by Sears, and one of its large suppliers, the report adds.

Profits Made
 The report says that Woodpark's short-term and long-term gross profits from trades in Roper common in 1967 and 1968 were \$430,878.

The report includes a table listing 26 stocks held or traded in October, 1968, by one or both of two hedge funds managed by John Hartwell and others, plus one or both of two public funds also

managed by Mr. Hartwell: Hartwell and Campbell Fund and Hartwell and Campbell Leverage Fund.

Among these 26 stocks, the report says, in 15 instances during that month the public fund bought after or at the same time as the private fund.

Short Sales
 For example, the SEC staff found, in the first week of the month one of the private funds sold short 2,000 shares of International Flavors and Fragrances. Between Oct. 11 and Oct. 31, the report says, H & C Leverage sold short 9,200 shares of the same stock.

"It is possible to infer," the report says, "that John Hartwell was protecting (the private fund's) position in International Flavors and Fragrances (the market value of the stock had increased almost four points since the private fund's October short sale) by having the public fund sell short a large amount of stock in order to absorb buying pressure and with the possible expectation of depressing the stock's value."

The report details heavy trading in two stocks by a group of hedge funds—all with various ties to each other: Mohawk Data Sciences and Technicolor Inc.

"The number of multi-affiliated partners of various hedge funds trading these issues gives the appearance of a possible network exchange of information or concerted trading activity," the report declares.

If there was such activity, the report says, "it is then essential to ascertain the purpose of the multi-party investment." Was it "to influence the price of the security to participate in a merger strategy, to act on favorable or unfavorable inside information?" The report draws no conclusions.

© Los Angeles Times

Ziegler Finds No Conflict With Fed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The White House said today that there was no conflict between President Nixon's economic policies and those outlined in a speech last night by Arthur F. Burns, Federal Reserve Board chairman.

Ronald Ziegler, White House press secretary, noted that Mr. Burns had expressed the hope that every American would support President Nixon's stern call for wage and price restraint.

He emphasized that Mr. Burns' other proposals were "additional steps" that could be taken only if the President's policies do not get results.

"I would not say we are considering additional steps," Mr. Ziegler said.

Noted that "a great many assumptions" must be made concerning what constitutes full employment, as well as in projecting real economic growth, prices, and tax revenues.

These leave an "enormous margin for error" in the calculations of a proper "full employment" surplus, he added.

He also noted that a "full employment" budget deficit must be financed before the job goal is reached, which can have "severe consequences" both in terms of pressures in the financial markets and for the orderly provision of credit by the Fed.

"I would like to emphasize," he concluded, "that in any case I can see a great need for cautious fiscal and monetary policy as long as inflation remains the challenge that it is today."

The "full employment" concept is roughly one of spending as if the economy were running at full steam, and producing a high rate of tax revenue. It results in a high budget deficit, the price paid for stimulation.

Inflation Seen
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., said today a more or less simultaneous easing of both fiscal and monetary policy would mean a larger budget deficit in fiscal 1972 than in fiscal 1971 and would be inflationary.

The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, estimated that if Congress approves a 5 percent increase in Social Security benefits, the fiscal 1971 "unified" budget deficit will be \$15 billion. If Congress approves a 10 percent increase, it will go to \$18 billion, he said.

It was the first time Rep. Mills has broken down his estimates based on Congressional action. The House has approved the 5 percent benefit increase; the Senate Finance Committee, a 10 percent hike.

On a "federal funds" basis—using federal trust fund surpluses—Rep. Mills forecast a fiscal 1971 budget deficit of \$23 billion to \$24 billion.

"There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee members when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

Official Quits; Shipyard's Fate in Doubt
 LONDON, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The future of Northern Ireland's biggest employer, the giant Harland and Wolff shipyard, hung in the balance tonight as its chairman resigned and its unions appeared still opposed to reorganization.

Joseph Edwards quit tonight in a protest against the government's apparent slowness in deciding the yard's future.

Mr. Edwards said he could not continue "unless I have full authority to proceed immediately with reorganization problems. He said the company was suffering 'untold harm' as long as these problems were not solved.

Meanwhile, union representatives at the shipyard met here with Norwegian shipping magnate Fred Olsen, who is interested in acquiring control.

Before the meeting, Andy Barr, head of unions at the yard, said: "We do not want foreign ownership. If the yard falls into foreign hands the prospect of industrial action cannot be ruled out."

After the meeting, a union spokesman said: "We have not decided on our line of thinking on this matter."

The present management of the Harland and Wolff yard, which lost \$4 million (\$9.5 million) last year, has been interested in keeping control of it.

Also reported interested are Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, who already owns 26 percent of its shares, and the Swan Hunter shipbuilding group.

The yard employs 9,000 men in Belfast and is considered vital to Northern Ireland's economy.

Burns Says Fed Will Not Feed Inflation
 Commitment to Nixon Not New, He Argues

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns said today the Fed "will not release forces leading to a new wave of inflation."

President Nixon's statement Friday that he had received a commitment from Mr. Burns that the Fed would "provide fully for the increasing monetary needs for the economy" did not, Mr. Burns said, "represent a new position."

"This is what I told the Senate upon my confirmation," he said. "In becoming chairman, I did not assume the task or the burden of the ordeal to subject the country to a new wave of inflation," he added.

The Central Banker

Asked about what steps the Fed might take, Mr. Burns replied, "a central banker never announces his moves in advance."

He said President Nixon has "put forth a program and let's see if it works. The President has put forth a warning and let's see how it is listened to."

Mr. Burns repeated the steps to help slow inflation which he called for in a speech here last night. He emphasized that his recommended price and wage review board would not have mandatory powers and that it was a "standby proposal."

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Prices in N.Y. Stumble In Try for 13th Rally
 NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—Traders were unable to turn the New York Stock Exchange's 12-session advance into 13 today as the list finished lower in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial average dropped 3.56 at 815.10.

The broader-based NYSE index slipped 0.24 to 48.70.

Advances trailed declines by a 5-to-3 margin and volume, at 14.3 million shares, was the lightest in more than a week. Yesterday's turnover totaled 15.53 million shares.

Analysts tended to agree that the factors preventing the market from advancing a 13th consecutive session were technical.

They noted that an advance of more than 60 points in the Dow Industrials over the past two weeks and the sharp gains in the general market indicated that a consolidation, minor though it may be, was necessary.

Volume Contracts
 Today's contracted volume, they said, was more evidence that the market is currently in a "bullish phase." During such a phase, they said, consolidations are normally rather feeble on relatively light volume.

Royal Dutch Petroleum topped the active list finishing at 43 3/4, off one. Salomon Brothers crossed 188,800 shares of Royal Dutch at 44, off 3/4.

Royal Dutch was recommended by a major advisory service as one of "ten stocks for action in 1971."

Zapata Normes Slips
 Zapata Normes, which today reported lower profits, was also recommended by the service and the offshore drilling company fell 5/8 to 28 3/4.

Xerox was actively traded and closed off 1 at 89 3/4. Oppenheimer crossed a 117,100-share block of Xerox at 89 1/2, off 1 1/4.

Fannie Mae was actively traded and closed down 1 1/2 at 62 5/8. General Motors, which was strong yesterday, lost 2 1/8 at 77 7/8. Ford eased 3/8 to 54 1/4 and Chrysler lost 3/4 to 28 5/8.

Armstrong Industries forecast sharply lower first quarter results. The stock fell 1 7/8 to 29.

TWA Buks Trend
 Trans World Airlines bucked the market and moved ahead 1 3/8 to 12 3/4, after losing yesterday after news that company officials plan to meet this afternoon with the line's major lenders.

Other airline stocks were little changed.

Max Factor, which traded as

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Canadian, U.K. Firms Find Gas
 LONDON, Dec. 8 (UPI)—Canada's Home Oil Co., British Petroleum, and the U.K. state-owned Gas Council today announced the discovery of more natural gas in Yorkshire, northeast England.

The new find is at Malton, about 12 miles from where Home and its associates made a big gas strike four years ago. Plant and pipelines to handle output from the original Locketon find are nearing completion.

A joint statement said the new field had a potential output of 21,000 million cubic feet daily during tests but more testing was necessary before the full commercial importance of the discovery would be known.

G&W Profit Dips; Revenue Up in Quarter
 NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—Gulf & Western Industries reported today a 4 percent slide in third-quarter earnings and a revenue gain of just under 1 percent.

G&W chairman David N. Judelson said four of the firm's 11 operating groups showed earnings drops for the quarter. Industrial products and systems groups felt the impact of a generally sluggish economy.

Valle's Steak Houses was hurt by the General Motors strike and food products were hit by seasonal factors, he said.

Associates Corp. of North America, the company's financial services organization, had a 38 percent increase in operating income in the first quarter, he said. At least one-third of G&W earnings come from financial services and last year Associates was penalized by record high interest rates, the executive said.

He forecast "explosive growth" for financial services in the 1970s.

Third Quarter
 Revenue (millions)... 232.9 316.7
 Profits (millions)... 3.11 2.70
 Per Share 0.50 0.51

Zapata Normes
 Year 1970 1969
 Revenue (millions)... 202.80 191.11
 Profits (millions)... 5.42 15.55
 Per Share 1.03 3.20

*On lower shares outstanding.

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— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds					— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds					— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds				
High	Low	Stk.	Bond	Net	High	Low	Stk.	Bond	Net	High	Low	Stk.	Bond	Net

[illegible]

	High	Low	Last	Chg
1025 Opem	9.45	9.25	9.25	-.10
2025 Opem	2.55	2.40	2.52	+.02

7900 Parnour	1.86	1.80	1.80	-08
738 Patino	30.37	30.37	30.37	+37

High	Low	Last	Change	High	Low	Last	Change	
7	1.51	1.51		890 Pine Pl	32.00	31.50	31.50	-.50
\$	4.25	4.35	+.10	360 Placer	32.50	31.25	32.50	+.12
				2500 Bismark	1.22	1.22	1.22	

Gl. Univ. St.	59/9
Guinness....	30/7½
Hawker-Sidd.	30/1½

Martinsen.....	61/3	the National Assoc.	Cost-1st	8.74	8.74	Ind-1st	6.41	6.32	N Era	9.23	9.2
MetaBox.....	60/3	tion of Securities	Cost-GH	8.72	8.26	Ind-2nd	5.60	6.14	N Era	23.62	23.6
Nicholas.....	7/6	Dealers, Inc. are	Corp Ltd	14.10	15.50	Industry	4.29	4.71	N Hor	0.90	0.9
			Cost-Cas	13.20	18.21	Ind-3rd	7.87	8.51	N Era	0.90	0.9

Royal Dutch..	22 1/2	cash	David	Smith	Devin	11.44	11.44	Inv Indc	8.34	8.34	Prod Sys	7.40	7.40
R.T.Z.....	43/-	sold (bid)	or bought					Inves Bos	11.55	12.73	Pulman	Fonds	
Shell.....	74 1/2	(asked)	Tuesday					Debit	10.84	11.87	Equi	7.02	7.02
								Investors Group			Equi	7.10	7.10

War L3%.....	35%	Drxess	12.32	12.32	Stock	17.51	19.03
West Deep.....	91/9	Drxyl Fd	10.39	12.04	Select	8.78	9.44
West Drif.....	166/103%	Drxyl Lv	12.07	13.23	Var Py	6.51	7.06

7/9	Alcoa	1.50	1.26	Mcara	5.76	6.30	H Hnck	7.34	7.98	Scudder	15.57	16.00
	All Am F	1.59	.84	Speci	7.59	8.30	J Johnn	19.43	19.43	Scudder Funds:		
	Allstate	10.02	10.77	Stock	12.54	14.03	Kearns			Int Inv	11.51	12.10
	Alkabi	10.36	12.39				Kaufman			Ent	10.10	10.40

BNCI.....	13	Am Dty. 7.09 10.78	Energy	11.33 11.53	Cus B2	10.01 10.68	Security	2.97
Am Dty.....	4.56 4.98	Empire	5.55 6.07	Cus B4	7.86 8.58	Equity	2.97 3.39	
Can Pacific..	891.50	Amr Express:	Equity	8.49 9.28	Cus K1	7.37 8.05	Invest	7.62 8.25
CGE.....	522	Genl	3.45		Cus K2	1.40 2.05	Invest	1.62 2.25

Cred Comm	157	spec	8.30	Farm Bu	9.15	9.15	Cas 30	0.73	1.37	Seni Imp	7.60	60	
Cred Lymm	12.40	Stock	8.32	9.09	Fed Grth	11.75	12.84	Cus S4	3.99	4.36	Sham Fd	9.10	9.17
DeBaers 100	30.55	Am Grth	5.85	6.39	Fid Dist	4.15		Polar	3.24	3.55	Shear Ap	25.50	27.8
		Am Lymm	5.85	6.39				Krletch	3.24	3.55	Ch. App	14.65	14.1

BM.....	1,895	Autu	Group	Erst	Libe	Capri
mpoil.....	112.50	Capit	7.53 8.25	11.79 12.89	5.47 5.98	10.56 11.5
ntNick Can	275.80	Gwrth	10.20 11.12	14.57 15.92	4.64 5.07	8.56 9.3
		Purth	9.54 10.43	1.16 1.26	4.10 4.76	0.71 0.8

Aluminum P&T	247	Asbestos	3.23	1.34	Cynam	3.54	4.28	Canad	32.61	32.61	Good	6.09	6.1
Amh Merc	177	Astron	3.97	4.34	Indust	3.53	3.85	Capit	10.16	10.16	Spectra	6.09	6.1
Chem	177	Axe Houghton			Incorm	5.43	5.94	Mist	13.56	13.56	StFrm Gt	4.82	4.8
											Strm Co	21.21	21.2

Bio Tinto....	\$2.60
Coyaldutch..	241.50
f.Gabain...	149.50
Babson.....	8.57 8.57
Bayrock.....	8.01 8.75
Reynolds.....	79.55 79.55
Fst Mgmt.....	8.29 8.29
Fst InStk.....	8.27 9.06
Fst Mgmt.....	8.16 8.29
Mkt Grth.....	5.72 5.72
Mass Fd.....	70.50 71.51
Mass Inc.....	14.46 15.80
Stein Roe.....	
Fdc.....	
Bal.....	17.76 17.7
Car - Om.....	8.00 8.0

cc. Generale	12.80	Bondstik	5.78	6.32	Filer Pm	3.30	Mathers	11.70	11.70	Sumit	4.95	4.95
cc. Cie Fin.	121	Boston St	5.56	6.28	Fila Gth	5.18	Mida Mu	unavail		Tech	6.62	7.2
Thomson	123	Rest. Ede	7.11	8.26	Fnd Gth	4.96	Moody Co	11.16	12.20	TMR An	11.41	11.50

Zurich	Bullock Calvin	Mutual	7.95	8.69	Mut Gv	10.51	10.67	Towr	MR	4.34	5.11
	Bullic	Speci	8.17	8.93	Mu OmG	5.04	5.48	Tran	Cap	6.99	7.46
	Cowen	Foursq	9.12	9.97	Mu OmL	9.80	10.76	Trans	E	8.04	8.81

NY Vm	14.02	15.35	UHI	6.18	6.77	PRC Mut	9.26	9.45	Wm, Inc	9.90	9.90
BosM Fd	6.01	6.59	Incarn	7.94	2.13	Net Ind	9.59	9.59	Unk Mut	9.90	9.90
CG Fd	8.51	9.30	Freem	7.27	7.59	Net Invest	7.06	7.72	Unid	9.90	9.90

222 bp....	N.A.	Cent Shr	70.48	91.37	Empr	0.19	7.61	Divid	3.89	4.25	Incom	33.14	7.53
B.Suisse..	3,720	Channing	Funds:		Impc	6.96	7.61	Gwrth	8.38	9.16	Scien	4.86	7.53
		Salan	10.82	11.82	Ind Trd	11.33	12.38	Pf Ssk	6.47	7.07	Vang	7.88	8.06

Spec:	7.14	7.23	Gen Sec	9.14	9.14	Neww Cst	4.68	5.13	Incom	4.58	4.58
Chase Gr Bos:	1.58	1.73	Glbtrtr	6.49	6.56	Neww Fd	9.04	9.04	Spl SR	4.58	4.58
			Group Sec:			Neww Td	7.23	7.23	Vom an	9.04	7.91

Spec	10:10 11.04	Griffd A	6.98 7.63	northeast	14.42 14.42	var ind	6.43 6.43
Spec	8.12 8.97	Grth Ind	6.43 6.43	Ocegrph	6.43 6.43	Viking	5.44 6.13
Chem	16.72 18.72	Grth Ind	6.43 6.43	Omega	5.99 6.11	Wattst. In	10.30 11.28

7:51/5	-1/18	Gin	6.77	7.39	O'Neill	11.47	11.47	Ivest	13.86	13.86	
Growth	10.33	10.70	Harbor	7.39	8.03	Oppenhi	7.34	8.02	Mary	9.57	10.00
Grwth	5.45	5.36	Harwi]	10.00	10.00	Opp. All	6.77	7.39	Ther	7.44	
Incom.	9.34	10.33									

Orlth AB	1.26	1.36	Herfge	1.97	2.15	Paul Kay	1.08	1.23	Winder	2.14	2.26
Orlth C	1.82	1.84	H Mann	14.24	14.83	Penn Sq	7.46	7.46	West Ind	5.51	6.02
Conn A	8.44	8.46				Pa Mot	3.68	3.68			

Corap	7.75	7.75	ISI Inc	4.08	4.44	Plen Egn	6.04	6.68	Wisc	6.40	6.40
Corstak	3.90	4.26	ISI Trust	3.83		Plen Fnd	10.66	11.65	Worth	2.55	2.55
Concord	10.94	10.94	Imp Cap	8.42	9.20	Plen Inv	9.60	10.49	Zeigler	9.51	10.49

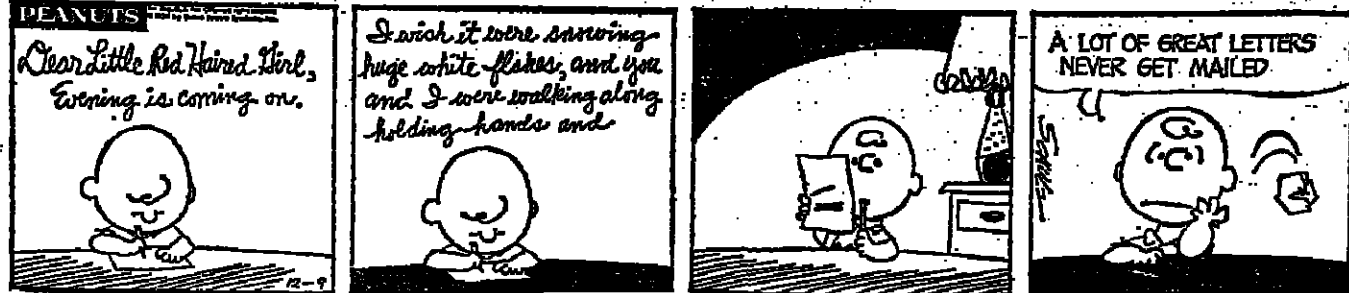
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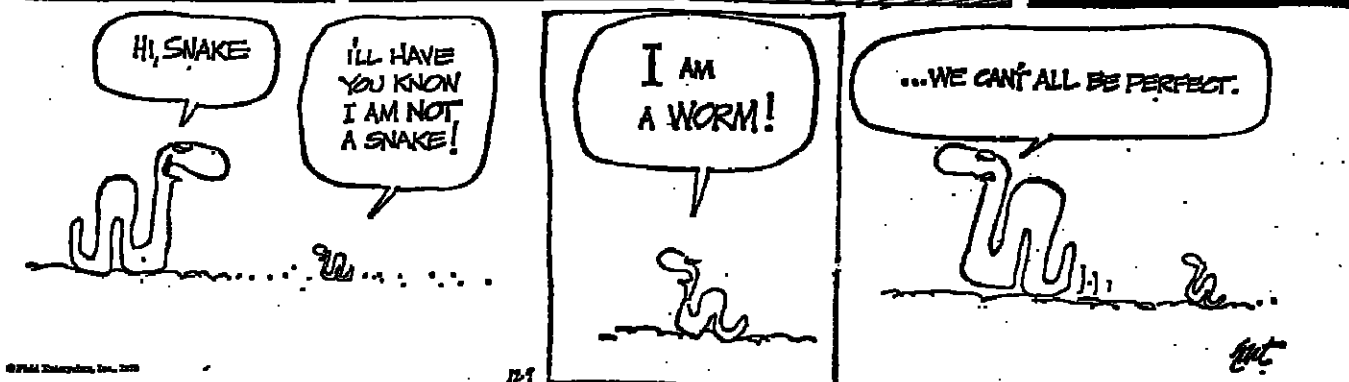
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.

PEANUTS



R.C.



EIL ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



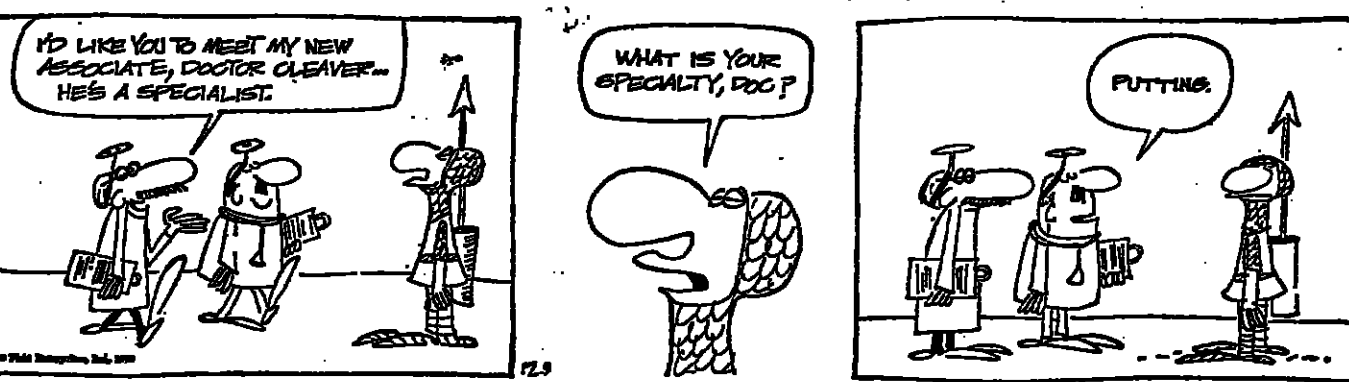
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



FOGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In any duplicate game, the diagramed deal would produce varied results, for it presents problems in bidding, play and defense. If North chooses a one no-trump opening—slightly eccentric when holding a strong five-card spade suit—he is likely to play in three no-trump, which depends on the opening lead.

North runs nine tricks quickly. If East makes the routine lead of a low diamond, but he will go down two immediately if East plays his top diamonds, relying on his heart ace for entry purposes.

After a normal opening of one spade, the partnership should discover that diamonds are a weak spot for no-trump purposes. If four spades is reached, the contract should fall if three rounds of diamonds force North to ruff, for he cannot afford to draw trumps. His best chance is to play hearts quickly, but East can counter by ducking once and giving his partner a ruff if the suit is continued.

NORTH (D)
♠ A Q J 7 4
♥ Q J 9 3
♦ Q 10
♣ K 6 2

WEST
♠ 10 9 8 5
♥ 5 2
♦ J 9 4
♣ J 8 5 4

EAST
♠ 8 3
♥ A 8 7 4
♦ A K 8 6 3
♣ 10 9

SOUTH
♠ K 2
♥ Q J 9 8
♦ J 5 2
♣ A Q 7 3

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
North 1♠ 2♦ 2♥ 3♥
East 3♦ 4♥ 4♠
South 3♥ 4♥ 4♠
West 3♥ 4♥ 4♠

West led the diamond four.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YINSH
KAWTE
DIRAUM
RUPPEA

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: PUPIL BRAVE MARROW ADVICE
Answer: This might grow in a junkyard—A BUMPER CROP

BOOKS

QB VII

By Leon Uris. Doubleday. 504 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

LEON Uris's latest novel, "QB VII," does serve a purpose. It seems to me. It is so undemanding. One can read it while engaged in activities that demand less than one's complete attention—activities like sky-writing or climbing the Matterhorn. Conversely, if one wants to sit down with the book in a quiet room, it acts as a kind of ballast to mental activity. One can read it and simultaneously work out tables of actuarial statistics or contemplate the deterioration of the Japanese environment, or from out the snags in Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason." However one reads it, "QB VII" induces tranquility, because a mind absorbed is a body at rest. The question is: How does Leon Uris do it? How does he manage to make so few demands on us in 500 pages? There is art to it. Mr. Uris explains part of the secret about a quarter of the way into "QB VII"—which, by the way, stands for Queen's Bench Courtroom Number Seven, and is, when it eventually gets down to business, a courtroom drama of sorts. Uris's hero is a writer, you see, and he knows a thing or two about writing novels. "And the key trick that few novelists know," Uris explains to us through the lips of David Shawcross, "an editor of near legendary proportions running what was tantamount to a one-man house" — "the key trick" is that a novelist must know what his last chapter is going to say and one way or another work toward that last chapter. Too many writers start with a good idea and carry it through the first chapters, then fall apart because they had no idea where the top of the mountain was in the first place.

Now I'm not sure we should take that without a few grains of salt. After all, Charles Bovary's death in "Madame Bovary" and Hans Castorp's disappearance on the battlefield in "The Magic Mountain" and Dick Diver's reappearance in "Tender Is the Night" are not precisely the tops of the mountains of those novels, although they are undeniably nice touches. But never mind about all that; it's pretty clear that "the key trick" works all sorts of magic for Leon Uris.

For one thing, having his last chapter clearly in view keeps Mr. Uris's mind (and ours) off the problem of language, which can be distracting sometimes to a novelist who stops to think about it. Where writers who don't know how their novels are going to turn out sometimes start fiddling with the meanings of words, Mr. Uris is always satisfied with what first came to mind, as well as with what probably never got there at all. Thus, he is free to write that editors are of "legendary proportions" (the size of Polyphemus, one assumes he meant) about all that; there were many hairs in her head now. He has put them there with his own

paint brush of misery; the "his nostril" was pecked with the odor of slabs of freshly pressed rubber, pepper, and sacks of dung collected from the cave by the ingenious Chinese as sold as fertilizer; and so forth. (At least I hope that these were the words that came first to Mr. Uris's mind; Heaven forbid they should have been, when came second to his mind.)

For another thing, with his plot so carefully mapped out, Mr. Uris need never worry about his characters assuming independent life and taking his story away from him. And he never does; they are humbly obedient to his purpose throughout. Thus Adam Kelno is a miserable drunkard the-dying his wife's hair gray in one chapter, and a sobered-up, dedicated doctor being knighted by the queen in the next. Thus Adam Cady can make his prestigious switch from burnt-out Hollywood hack to "a Jew" who "wants to write about Jews."

Thus Mr. Uris has all the space in the world to tell us how much he disapproves of American taxi-drivers and experimental literature, the breakdown of the Chicago police, pollution and Judge John Hoffman. Fortunately, he does do us the favor of giving his characters different names, as we can tell them apart—except when they get bunched up in scenes together.

But best of all, by knowing his aims Mr. Uris keeps his story from degenerating into a real conflict. Oh, he tries to fool us for a while there by pretending that the Polish doctor, Adam Kelno, had humanitarian reasons for removing the ovaries and testicles of Jewish inmates in the Jadwiga concentration camp. But we know, we somehow know, that what Abe Cady writes "The Holocaust" describing Dr. Kelno's appearance on the battlefield in "The Magic Mountain" and Dick Diver's reappearance in "Tender Is the Night" are not precisely the tops of the mountains of those novels, although they are undeniably nice touches. But never mind about all that; it's pretty clear that "the key trick" works all sorts of magic for Leon Uris.

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The trouble is: Knowing all along with Mr. Uris where "QB VII" is headed in its final chapter, what are we as readers supposed to do for entertainment in the meantime? That's what I was trying to explain when I said the book was so relaxing. You can do anything you like while reading it. In fact, you needn't even bother to read it at all.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Space mission
7 Caravan
11 Presidential name
14 Contended
15 Type of falcon
17 Wild
18 Swiss Alpine region
19 "Bad" to you!
20 Spanish linen fabric
21 Brazilian macaws
22 Goddess of
23 Jots
24 Moro chief in P. I.
25 Russian rocket ports
29 St. Downing
30 Gave the go-ahead
31 Humane group
32 Legendary Gaelic hero
33 Can. province
34 Conversation Sp.

41 Storage space
44 Rainy-day account
46 Nautical term
48 Faked blow
50 What she wants, she gets
51 Cal Tech, for one: Abbr.
52 Low rating
54 Late risers
55 Kind of tiger
58 One way to eat
59 Offer for thoughts
60 Cambridge tutor
61 Hebrew lyre
62 Crack-troop headgear

DOWN

1 W.W. II. Elers: Abbr.
2 Prepares fruit for shipment
3 Female blinders
4 San. Abbr. Obispo
5 Camera part
6 Pindar's forte
7 Portuguese city
8 Focuses a light
9 Make-up
10 Ending for law or saw

11 Noah's landfill
12 Double, as a last
13 — a sour note
16 Flower, for short
20 Fuelwood measure
22 Behold, in Italy
23 Farmmarkers
26 Mother of Hermes
27 Exams
28 Scrawny animal
32 Young whale
35 French channel port
36 Unaware of
37 New England food staples
39 Put — (stop)
40 Power
41 Story-telling
42 Port of Panay
43 "His wife could eat —"
46 Slangy word for face
47 W.W. II. mil. weapon
52 Pepper, in Rom.
53 Unique guy
55 Bleat
56 Old Persian title
57 Belgian river

EV W the

FIR TICK

PEOPLE: *The Poignant Story Of the Week*



SOFT HAT—This is what happens to little girls who play with Erector sets: Ann Sanford this week becomes Florida U's first female to earn a degree in building construction. Ann, 22, began as a psych major "because my parents wanted me to be normal."



Johnny Carson, by Joanne Carson, his wife of 7 years, on undisclosed grounds. Said Henry Buskin, Carson's attorney: "Were doing our utmost to keep this as quiet as possible." SLAKED: The third of British columnist Alan Brien by a wondrous barman at the Dublin airport. "Can you make me a Bloody Mary?" asked Brien. "I can make you a bloody anything," replied the skinker.

With the 1970 football season drawing to a close, it is time once again to lay the myth that American girls know diddly-doo about the game. Sports Illustrated, in fact, has reported an intramural gridiron exhibition of near-pro finesse contested among the coeds of Nebraska's Creighton University. Further demonstrating their savvy, the midwestern team defeated the young ladies slacked Miss Katie Mellen as "best back." Miss Pat Shiely was voted "best front."

Overheard at the Coupole in Paris, the most fascinating conversation of the week:

He: "What's Tommy's last name?"

She: "Tommy who?"

DICK ROBARACK

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in mg g⁻¹ of dry weight.